THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1831. NO. 20.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, *per annum,*	$130
Tuition in Music,	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors,	24
Oil Painting,	40
French,	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,

50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.

Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A Young Woman capable of nursing, and willing to make herself useful, will hear of a comfortable situation, by applying at this office. Nov. 15.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING do,	Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to		1 75
do	Crown,	75 to		1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,		lb. 20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1825—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN. No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.
October 4—2mo.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st'r
November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.,* Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.,* or *Macalester & Yorke,* Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co., or Yorke, Macalester & Co.,* New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

NEW, VALUABLE WORKS.

A MEMOIR OF SEBASTIAN CABOT—with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery: illustrated by Documents from the Rolls; now first published. By a Gentleman, formerly of Pittsburgh.

A Treatise on Mechanics, by the Rev. D. Lardner; being No. 9 of the Cabinet Cyclopædia.

The Orations of Demosthenes: translated by Thomas Leland, D. D.; in two volumes; being Nos. 3 and 4 of the Family Classical Library.

History of Chronic Phlegmasiæ: in 2 volumes, 8vo.—by F. J. V. Broussais, M. D. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.
Nov. 18, 1831.—4t

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831.—tf

FORD'S PLAYS: 2 Vols.

THE Dramatic Works of John Ford, with an Introduction, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory: containing, the Lover's Melancholy; the Broken Heart; Perkin Warbeck; the Lady's Trial; the Sun's Darling; the Witch of Edmonton; Love's Sacrifice; the Fancies, Chaste and Noble: being Nos. 4 and 5 of Harper's Dramatic Series. This day received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street. Nov. 22.—4t.

☞AN EXCELLENT CHANCE!!☜
Ten Drawn Ballots—60 No. Lottery.

24TH CLASS UNION CANAL.—To be drawn December 3, 1831. 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars. In all cases, when a package is sold, a discount will be allowed, whether of Wholes, Halves, or Quarters. In this Lottery a package must draw one half, less the discount. Orders from abroad, enclosing five dollars and upwards, need not be paid. Address the truly fortunate

S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The highest price given for GOLD of every description.

For sale, a few very superior HAVANNA SEGARS.—*Also,* PLAYING CARDS, by the gross, dozen, or single pack. November 22.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on the 14th inst. WILLIAM LEVER, an indented apprentice to the wire drawing business, 18 years of age, about 5 feet three or four inches in height; has red hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and is of quiet demeanor. Had on when he absconded, a velvet roundabout, dark cassinet pantaloons, check shirt, and black fur hat. He took with him a blue cloth coatee, with covered buttons, a frock coat, and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said apprentice, and bring him back to us. All persons are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

EICHBAUM & CO.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22 1831.—3t.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of *Finley Chess,* late of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated.

JOHN ROSS, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM CHESS, }
November 15, 1831.—4t

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

A GARDENER WANTED.—☞Inquire at this office. Nov 8—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

POETRY.

THE MERRY HEART.

The merry heart, the merry heart,
Of Heaven's gifts I hold the best;
And he who feels its pleasant throb,
Though dark his lot, is truly blest;
His mind, by inborn power sustained,
Upon the poles of reason turns,
And, in his breast, the flame of joy
Diffuses incense, as it burns.

For Glory's wreath and Valor's plume
Have not a charm to banish care;
And oft the purple decks the breast,
Whose heart Promethean vultures tear.
The chain will gall you none the less,
Because its links are massy gold,—
In vain you deck with gems the vest.
Whose threads have been in poison roll'd.

'Gold frets to dust,' and beauty's bloom
Is slowly filched by pale decay;
And Genius feeds a wasting fire,
That eats its master's heart away:
The Poet's laurel oft is twined
With branches of the cypress tree—
Let others choose the glittering toys,
But O! the merry heart for me.

From youth to age it changes not,
In joy and sorrow still the same;
When skies are dark and tempests scowl,
It shines a steady beacon flame;
And in the laughing moon of joy,
This, this, is still the better part;
For light and bloom and azure heavens
Address in vain the heavy heart.

It gives a wisdom plain and good,
Worth all the sage's learned laws;
And, from the rubs and cares of life,
Some food for comfort still it draws,
When darkness reigns, some short-lived power
But intercepts the general light;
And in the shadow's deep obscure,
It sees a proof that suns are bright.

It gives to Beauty half its power,
The nameless charm worth all the rest—
The light that flatters o'er a face,
And speaks of sunshine in a breast.
If Beauty ne'er have set her seal,
It well supplies her absence too,
And many a face looks passing fair,
Because a merry heart shines through.

If Fairy times should e'er return,
To bless this dull prosaic earth;
And some bright shade should proffer me
Her wondrous gifts of magic birth;
I would not ask Aladdin's lamp,
Nor yet Fortune's purse of gold,
But something better far than these—
The merry heart that ne'er grows old.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SACRED FIRE OF THE INDIANS.

BY LEWIS CASS.

Many of the peculiar customs which formerly existed among the Indian tribes are now preserved only in traditions: of these, one of the most singular was an institution for the preservation of an eternal fire.—All the rights and duties connected with it are yet fresh in the recollection of the Indians; and it was extinguished after the French arrived upon the great lakes.

The prevalence of a similar custom among the nations of the East, from a very early period, is well known to all who have traced the history and progress of human superstitions. And from them it found its way to Greece, and eventually to Rome. It is not, perhaps, surprising, that the element of fire should be selected as the object of worship, by nations ignorant of the true religion, and seeking safety in that system of polytheism, which declared the manners and morals of the polished people of antiquity. The affections seem to require something visible and tangible for their support. And this mysterious agent was sufficiently powerful in its effects, and striking in its operation, to appear as a direct emanation from the Deity. But there was a uniformity in the mode of worship, and in the principles of its observance, which leaves no doubt of the common origin of this belief. The sacred flame was not only regarded as the object of veneration, but its preservation was indissolably connected with the existence of the state. It was the visible emblem of the public safety,—guarded by its chosen ministers, secured by dreadful imprecations and punishments, and made holy by a solemn and imposing ritual. The coincidences which will be found between these observances and opinions, and the ceremonies and belief of the Indians, indicate, with sufficient certainty, that their notions upon this subject were brought with them from the Eastern Hemisphere, and were derived from the fruitful Persian stock.

I have not ascertained the existence of this custom among any of the north western tribes, except the Chippewas, although I have reason to believe that the Shawnees were devoted to it, and the Chippewas, in fact, assert that they received their fire from the latter. But there is so much similarity and even identity of manners and customs among the tribes east of the Mississippi, that I have but little doubt the same institution would be every where discovered, if inquiries were prosecuted under favorable circumstances. It is certain, that the Natches were fire worshippers, and without giving full credit to all the marvellous tales related of this tribe by the early French travellers, we may yet be satisfied, from the many concurring accounts, that they were believers in the efficacy of an eternal fire.

The Chippewaw tribe formerly inhabited the regions around lake Superior, and its council house and seat of the eternal fire west of the Keeweenau Point. Here lived the principal chief, called the Mutchekewis, who exercised more authority and assumed more state, than would be compatible with the present feelings of the Indians. The designation was official, and not personal, and the office was hereditary in the direct male line. He was supported by voluntary contributions, his Muskinewa, or provider, making known from time to time his necessities, by public proclamation. Whatever was required upon these occasions, whether food or clothing, was immediately furnished. He appears to have been the chief priest, and could neither engage in war nor hunting.

In the village where he resided, and near his cabin, the eternal fire was kept burning. The altar was erected. Four guardians were selected by the Mutchekewis to take charge of the fire.—Two of these were men and two women. They were all married, but the wives of the men employed in this service were employed to cook and do the necessary domestic work, while the husbands of the women destined to the sacred duty, were always engaged in hunting, and providing whatever else was wanted. The four persons devoted to the altar, were thus left without any secular cares, to divert their attention from the holy trust committed to them. A perpetual succession was kept up in this priesthood, by a prerogative of the Mutchekewis, and the principal head woman; the former selecting a husband and the latter a wife for the survivor, whenever either of these eight persons died. The chain was thus always unbroken, and the traditionary rights transmitted unimpaired. Death was the penalty for any neglect of duty, and it was inflicted without delay and without mercy.

The council fires were lighted at the great fire, and carried wherever the council was held. After the termination of business, a portion of it was carefully returned, and the remainder extinguished. Whenever a person became dangerously ill, if near enough, he was taken to the house of the Mutchekewis, where his fire was extinguished, and a brand was brought from the altar, and a fire kindled, at which a feast was prepared. A great dance was then held, and the viands consumed.—And it is added that the patient seldom failed to recover.

Once in eight years the whole Chippewa tribe assembled at their principal village, about the season of the buds. Early in the morning the great pipe was lighted at the sacred fire, and delivered to the Mutchekewis. He took one smoke, and then delivered it to the women, and then to the men, by all of whom it was in like manner smoked. It was then passed to the children. This ceremony consumed the day, and early the next morning, a feast was held, at which the men, and women, and children, ate in separate groups, silently, and without singing or dancing. In the evening they departed for their different villages.

From the Baltimore American.

Address of the Managers of the American Colonization Society, to its Auxiliary Societies.—This document makes some review of the history, policy and measures of the Society since its institution. It was established at a time when many discordant views on the subject existed in the country. While it determined, therefore, to avoid the question of slavery, it proposed the creation of an asylum for free people of color on the coast of Africa, whose amalgamation with the whites was deemed impracticable, while their equivocal freedom here would be converted there into genuine liberty. Such a colony would tend also to subvert the slave trade, and furnish a motive to manumission at home. The usual difficulties arose, but were overcome principally by moral means.

"Towards the promotion of the colony, nineteen expeditions have been fitted out, and 1,857 emigrants, including recaptured Africans, landed on the shores of Africa. To each family, a farm, or town-lot, or both, have been assigned. Three towns, viz: those of Monrovia, Caldwell, and Millsburgh, have been formed, and are, considering the infancy of the colony, in a flourishing state. Fortifications to defend it have been erected, and several small vessels for the same end, and to check the slave trade, have been furnished; a system of government, in which the colonists participate as much as prudence will permit, is in full and successful operation; various places of worship have been built, and freedom of religion secured; and a system of public schools devised, that promises to extend to all the colonists the blessings of education. The commerce of the colony may be said to be flourishing; an effect almost necessarily flowing from its exemption from restraint, and is rapidly extending; and the mechanic arts and agriculture, gradually progressive. The climate, for people of color, is decidedly salabrious, although, like all other low latitudes, settlers from other climates are often, for the first season, exposed to considerable mortality. As an evidence of the general salubrity, the existence of 2,000 colonists supersedes all doubts."

It is believed that no colony, so remote in position, ever obtained such maturity in so short a time. On the score of salubrity, the managers speak as follows, after taking every means to know the truth:—

"The result is a conviction that the health of the Colony is not inferior to the Southern portions of the United States; that emigrants, after the first year's residence, do not incur a greater mortality; that during the first season there is a more than ordinary mortality, and that, in this respect, there is a marked difference in favor of emigrants from the Southern States and low lands over those who go from the North or mountain regions; that there is reason, from experience, to conclude, as the most fatal diseases in the Colony yield readily to medicine, that a great portion of the mortality that has occurred has arisen from the temporary want of medical assistance, a circumstance, that, it is hoped, will not again occur, as besides the regular physician, the Colonial Agent is also a physician of respectability, and means have been taken to educate persons of color for the profession. In the meantime, every precautionary expedient is adopted to prevent and alleviate disease. An appropriation of eight hundred dollars has been recently made for the erection and support of a hospital. A liberal provision exists for resident medical services, a full supply of medicine, with surgical and other instruments, are furnished, and suitable buildings prepared for the emigrants, who are, during the first season, whenever necessary, maintained from the public stores established by the Board of Managers, who may, on this head, claim the merit of having steadily extended to the colonists the utmost kindness and tenderness.—This object has, indeed, been one of cardinal interest; from an early period of the Colony, towns and other positions for settlement having been established in its interior, to which, recently, emigrants have been sent for the first season, and in one instance, with a success which leads the Board to hope, that a regard to this point, in connection with judicious medical treatment, will divest the climate of Liberia of all its terrors. And that no further practicable means may be left untried, directions have been given to their agents to supply the most precise and full statistical information of the Colony, including the interior and elevated country; thus calling in the aid of science and liberal research on this most interesting point; and with the express view, in case the superior salubrity of the interior country shall recommend it, to extend the settlements of the colonists."

The colony has justified the anticipation that it would give a blow to the slave trade. The United States, in passing laws giving effect to those prohibiting that trade, authorised the transportation to Liberia of recaptured Africans, and have so far aided the Colony, as to contribute to the support of the Colonial Agent, to the supply of arms, and erection of fortifications, to the compensation, for a season, of a physician, and to some other agents, connected with a provision for the temporary maintenance and protection of the recaptured Africans. The greater part of these expenses were incurred many years since, have averaged the annual sum of about $8,000, and are now considerably reduced.

"With the exception of this contribution, for which the friends of the cause should be grateful, notwithstanding its moderate amount, and the annual aid of $1,000 by the State of Maryland, and a small donation by Virginia, the funds of the Society have been derived from individual contributions."

The contributions have increased since 1820, from $5,625 to $26,583, which was the amount in 1830. The expenditures during the same period have increased from $3,875 to $18,487 in 1829: in 1830, they were $17,637. The balance on hand is $6,384.

The expenses are divided as follow:

"1. The first item consists of the expenses attending the transportation of emigrants. The cost of each emigrant, including his subsistence from his embarkation to his landing at Liberia, is about twenty-three dollars. If, to this sum, be added the expense of collecting the emigrants often from remote points, and that incidental to fitting out the vessel, the cost may be stated at twenty-six dollars.

2. The subsistence of each emigrant at the Colony for six months after his arrival, which may be estimated at thirteen dollars.

3. The compensation of the agents and officers of the Society at the Colony, which are, for the Colonial Agent,

Paid by the Government,	$1,300	
Paid by the Society,	800	
		$800
For the Physician of the Colony,		1,500

At present there is but one permanent physician. There have, at times, been two, and one for temporary duty is about going out.

For other officers,	1,000
In aid of public schools, estimated at	700
For arms and warlike munitions, armed vessel, &c. estimated at	1,500

An expense of $3,000 has been lately incurred for an armed schooner to transport supplies from one part of the Colony to another, and in protecting the Colony and checking the slave trade.

For public buildings, medicines and sundry incidental charges estimated at	500
	$6,000

4. The administrative expenses within the United States, consisting of:

Salary of Corresponding Secretary,	$1,250
Do. Clerk to Treasurer,	600
Compensation of agents in different sections of the United States, engaged in forming auxiliary societies, collecting funds, and diffusing information respecting the objects of the society, estimated at	1,000
Postages of letters, &c. about	150
Office rent, printing, and stationary, about	1,500
	$4,500

During the three last years, the receipts and expenditures appear to have been as follows:

Received in donations,	$59,927 29
Expended,	53,201 18
Leaving a balance on hand, on the 31st December, 1830, of	$7,056 07
Which has since been expended:	
Making an average expenditure of about dollars, consisting of charges for	18,000
Transportation and subsistence of emigrants on their passage,	$5,902
Their subsistence at Liberia for 6 months,	2,951
Compensation of the agents and officers of the society at the Colony, for public schools, arms, and military supplies, public buildings, medicines, and sundry incidental expenses,	6,000
Expenses of administration within the United States,	4,500
	$19,353

During this period, 681 emigrants have been sent to Liberia, being an average of 227 in each year.

From this view of the expenses of the Society, it follows, that those incurred in the transportation of the emigrant and his subsistence on the voyage, are exceeded by other expenses incident to the colony. This is readily accounted for, by the consideration, that, in many respects, the expenses of the colony are at present nearly the same as they would be if greatly extended. Such an extension would but little increase the compensation to the necessary officers and agents here, and the charges to the organization, government, and protection of the colony."

In conformity with the wishes of individuals, the Society has scrupulously applied contributions according to the conditions sometimes attached to them. They beg of the donors, however, a full consideration of the utility of such a limitation, previous to its adoption. Another limitation, namely to the colonization of the people of color of the districts in which the funds are raised, is not so objectionable, though the general adoption of it would obviously be very injudicious.

"It has been thought by the managers, that the payment of twenty dollars for each emigrant sent to the colony, by each auxiliary society, which might adopt the plan to which we have alluded, might diminish the evil consequences which are apprehended from its general adoption, it being evident, that otherwise all the means raised would go to the transportation of emigrants, and those required for the general concerns of the society and colony be entirely wanting, and the system be destroyed."

The address states that the correspondence of the Society is so great as to render it impracticable for the Secretary to reply, to the expected extent, to the many communications addressed to it; which circumstance it urges in apology to its correspondents.

Money Lending.—In Illinois, where there are no laws against usury, the county Commissioners of Morgan county, who have charge of the School Funds, have advertised the rates on which they would loan the same, as follows:—On all sums of $200 or less, lent for one year, 30 per cent per annum—for two years, 27 per cent.—for three years, 24 per cent.—for four years, 23 per cent.—for five years, 20 per cent. On sums over 200 and not exceeding 600, lent for one year, 27 per cent. per annum—for two years, 25 per cent.—for three years, 23 per cent.—for four years, 21 per cent.—for five years, 19 per cent. On sums over 600, lent for one year, 24 per cent. per annum—for two years, 22 per cent.—for three years, 20 per cent.—for four years, 18 per cent.—for five years, 16 per ct.

American Almanac for 1832.—The astronomical department has again been executed by R. T. Paine, Esq. An eclipse of the sun, visable throughout the United States, which will occur on the 27th July, is exhibited with the same minuteness of detail, and we doubt not with the same accuracy, as that of February 12, (1831) in the previous number. In New York, more than 5 digits will be eclipsed, or in other words the obscuration will extend nearly to the centre of the sun's disc. In the eclipse of February 12th, more than 11 digits were eclipsed. The phases of the eclipse of 27th July for that city, are thus given:

S. D. not corrected.

	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning,	7 0 38.4 M	7 0 48.7 M	mean time at New York.
Ap. conjunction,	7 43 34.1	—	
Greatest obscuration,	7 50 51.8	—	
End,	8 45 5.4	8 44 53.7	
Duration,	1 44 27.0	1 44 5.0	

Digits eclipsed 5 degrees 8 minutes.

Beginning of Eclipse,	70 deg. 25 m.	from the vertex to the right
Greatest obscuration,	123 do. 37 do.	
End, - -	178 do. 30 do.	

In like manner the phases are given for all the principal towns in the United States. At Mobile, Savannah, and New Orleans, more than 7 digits will be eclipsed; at St. Augustine, more than 8, at Kingston, (Jam.) 11 11-15. At St. Jago de Cuba the eclipse will be total for 3 minutes and 59 seconds.

Another eclipse of the sun, visible in the Southern portion of the United States, will occur on the first of February. At the South Western extremity of Louisiana, at sunset, 3 deg. 18 min. will be eclipsed; at New Orleans, 1 deg. 19 min.; at the city of Mexico, 8 deg. 41 min.

The occultations of planets and stars, and eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, are also given, together with various other curious and interesting details too numerous to be repeated.

Silliman's Journal, for October, published here a few days since, contains a notice of an attempt made at Sacket's Harbor to manufacture, on a pretty large scale, sugar and molasses from the potato. Mr. S. Guthrie, a practical chemist of the place, impressed with the idea that in towns remote from the Atlantic coast, sugar might be made from potatoes cheaper than it could be brought from the sea ports, induced one of his neighbors, a Mr. Patter, to construct machinery for prosecuting the business. An ingenious apparatus was devised for the purpose, and three thousand and five hundred bushels of potatoes were transformed into a saccharine matter. No chrystalized pure sugar has yet been obtained, but the process has resulted in the production of a kind of molasses, a sample of which has been forwarded to Mr. Silliman, who says it is as rich as that from sugar maple, and apparently pure syrup, with only a slight peculiarity of taste to distinguish it from the best cane molasses. He is of opinion that it will yet afford chrystalized sugar. Should the experiment succeed, our friends the Louisiana cane planters will be in more danger than from a repeal of the duty on sugar. A potato field will be of more value than a cane plantation; and the northern farmer will make his own molasses out of the very root with which he fattens his pork.—*N. Y. Post.*

It is stated in Dwight's Travels in Germany, as a singular coincidence, that the Prussians celebrate their day of Freedom, as they style it, on the same day that we commemorate the Independence of our country. As the fourth of July was the day of the second capitulation of Paris, the Prussian King ordered that a religious festival should annually be held on that day, and be ushered in by the ringing of bells.

Salt in Europe is a monopoly of Government. In France a law exists, that if any person manufactures it for his own use, even if he draws a bucket of water from the ocean and converts it into salt, he shall be sent to the gallies. According to Hassel, there are about one hundred and twenty millions of pounds of salt annually manufactured in Prussia.

To the editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The hardihood and enterprise of the citizens of the United States are, I believe, without parallel. Last month, two smacks left New London; and in the course of this two others are to follow from Stonington to the Pacific Ocean. They are from 32 to 48 tons, no more, Mr. Editor; and for what purpose think you? To catch Cod and other Fish at Juan Fernandez! to carry them in their wells alive, and sell them at Valparaiso, and all along shore wherever a market may be found! To go from Connecticut round Cape Horn, (which by the bye ought to be spelled Hooren, after Van Hooren, a Dutch Navigator) or even through the state of Magellan, with cock-boats, to catch Cod Fish in the South Seas, and afterwards to find places to sell them, is indeed a novel undertaking; and with Yankee industry, clear sightedness, and economy, will undoubtedly succeed.

If fish won't bite, if being caught the Dons won't buy, why, they (the three men and a boy of each smack) will catch seals along the shores of the Falkland Islands, or go farther south. I should not be astonished to hear they had penetrated through Ice Islands to a Southern continent—at any rate, by their wit and perseverance, by hook or by crook, they will return richer than they went. A ship, belonging to New London, last season brought home a man, who, with another, had been wrecked on a small rocky island, near the Falkland Isles. He had remained on the miserable rock for two years; made a hut to sleep in with sedge, there being no weed or brush; snared wild geese, ate their eggs; killed Penguins; made clothing, and catched Seals, the skins of which, when he got home to New London, sold for $512.

You know the history of the Albany sloop of 70 tons, built and commanded by Stewart Dean, of that city, which went from thence to Canton and back, with teas, silks, &c. to the wonderment of all who saw her there or here. I forget the name of the brave fellow who bought a small vessel at Canton—beat up against the North East Monsoon, through the rocks and shoals of Japan, made his trade from the North West Coast of America, returned to Canton, and sold the furs which he had collected for $60,000. The Russian commander reported this fine fellow as an Englishman—but no Englishman has hitherto been up to this. He was an American. In one of the late numbers of the North American Review you will find all about it, and which I think would make a pretty paragraph in your paper.

On the Importance of Nothing.—Nothing is more important than to understand the subject about which you propose to instruct others.

Nothing is more acceptable to a hungry man than bread and meat.

Nothing promotes happiness more than an even temper.

Nothing is more likely to produce wealth than industry.

Nothing will preserve wealth, when acquired, better than frugality and economy.

Nothing better promotes health than temperance and exercise.

Nothing adds more to the respectability of a man than a character for probity in all his actions.

Nothing adds greater charms to beauty than modesty and affability.

Nothing is more becoming in youth than respect for their elders.

Nothing endears a servant more to his employer than never to abuse his confidence.

Nothing is therefore more valuable than *most things*. For he who possesses *nothing* which renders him disagreeable to his fellow men, or in any wise dissatisfied with himself, must be the happiest man on earth; and since the Philosopher's stone has always been looked up to as the medium thro' which this happiness was to be obtained, it follows, we think, logically, that the philosopher's stone is nothing.

A London paper says that Sir Walter Scott was about to embark on board the Barham, 52 guns, with a view to spend the winter at Naples. Before leaving home, he finished the whole notes and introductions to his celebrated novels. We noticed in our last, says the Caledonian Mercury, that the copyright of the miscellaneous prose works of Sir Walter Scott had been purchased for the author in the Exchange Coffee-house on Friday. It is a curious fact, that the voluminous author this country has produced, is now the proprietor of all his own writings, poetry as well as prose, extending to something near 100 volumes, and that, too after having sold almost all of them during their progressive publication since 1802.

Unnatural Marriage.—Rumor, with her hundred and one tongues, has been exceedingly industrious, for the last week, upon a very singular circumstance, being no other than that of a man, residing in North Second street, heretofore considered a highly respectable citizen, and the father of two or three grown up children, having married his own *sister!* and in a comparatively short time subsequent to the death of his first wife.

The excitement produced by so extraordinary an act, seems extensively to pervade all classes, and several societies to which he belongs have made arrangements for expelling him immediately. Report confidently asserts that warrants have been issued for his apprehension, by the city authorities; that he absconded and has not been taken; and that the woman, after having had a hearing, was bound over to the Mayor's Court, in the sum of $1000.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

The House of Rothschild is computed to be worth 70 millions of pounds sterling. It was established in the latter end of the last century, by Mayer Anselm Rothschild, at Frankfort, Germany, who died in 1812, leaving his business to five sons, who are now alive.

Liverpool and Manchester Railroad.—The proprietors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, at their annual meeting on the 28th of September, resolved to construct a new tunnel, from Lime street, near the cattle market, to Wavertree Lane. The object of this tunnel, is to dispense with the omnibuses which are now employed to convey passengers from the town to the station on the Railroad from which the Railroad carriages start.—The new tunnel is to be a mile and a third in length, 25 feet high, and 22 feet wide, and is to have an inclination of one foot in 106. The time which will be employed in conveying passengers through this tunnel will be three minutes. The expense is computed at less than £100,000.

The receipts for transportation on the Railroad from the 1st January to the 30th June, amounted to £65,693 13*s.* 7*d.* of which £48,600 7*s.* 5*d.* was for the conveyance of passengers, and the rest for merchandise. The average expense for the conveyance of each passenger was 2*s.* 0½*d.* The net profit on each passenger 2*s.* 7*d.*—*Nat. Gaz.*

Several individuals in the vicinity of Crosswicks, New Jersey, were lately bitten by a species of venomous spider, and nearly died from the bite. Their cure is attributed to the internal and external use of the expressed juice of the *plantago major*, or common plantain. The spider is described as small, and of a jet blackness.

Effects of the Canal.—The effects of the Canal upon the country have already been sensibly felt, since it has been opened to this place. It has reduced the price of salt from eighty-seven to fifty cents per bushel. It has reduced the rate of carriage on every article imported from abroad in a corresponding ratio. It has advanced the price of flour from three to four dollars per barrel, and wheat from forty to sixty-five cents per bushel. It has created a market and a demand for every surplus production, both of the soil and the mechanic arts, which our country can furnish, at a fair cash price. It has been the means and the medium of introducing here a great variety of human comforts, which were before measurably excluded, on account of their bulk and the cost of their transportation:—Such as the various productions of the Sea and of the Northern Lakes—the fruits of the tropical climate, &c &c. It has infused a general spirit of industry and enterprise into our country friends—raised the price of their lands and their labor, and induced a common disposition to improve the state of agriculture.—*Scioto Gazette.*

Some years ago, a gentleman imported into England a mummy from Egypt. The article was not specified in the Books of Rates. The officers of the customs were not a little puzzled by this non-enumerated article. These remains of mortality, muscles and sinews, pickled and preserved, three thousand years before, could not be deemed a raw material, and therefore, upon deliberation, it was determined to tax them as a manufactured article. Some of our Southern politicians, precisians as to the federal constitution, seem to labor under a similar embarrassment, whenever a power is claimed for or exercised by the general government which they do not find explicitly enumerated in that instrument.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We trust that the leading members of Congress, particularly the Anti-Jackson, will be early at their post. The latter may accomplish much by a good understanding in relation to the Presidentship.—All the enlightened civilians have a common cause, momentous for the country, to which they should sacrifice their prejudices, their jealousies, their several and personal objects of ambition. In regard to that question, the responsibility seems, now, to rest upon them. Let them deal fairly and magnanimously with the people, setting aside all local and *mere personal interests*. Their influence is great and diffusive; an example of generous compromise, and patriotic union on their part, would, probably, decide the conduct of the mass of voters throughout the republic.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Railroad Survey.—The corps of Engineers arrived at this place on Tuesday evening last, and proceeded to Massillon. They commenced the survey at the mouth of the little Scippo, and are now proceeding eastward, via Canton, to New-Lisbon. They will then, we understand survey the Sandy route.—*Ohio Repository.*

Election Returns.—Scattering returns have been received from the North and West, as far as Jefferson and Ontario counties. As a general rule, the National Republicans have had no candidates in the field, and where they have run any, it has been to no purpose. The Regency have carried every thing before them. They have elected seven Senators, out of eight. Between Montaug Point and the Genessee River, so far as it has been ascertained, the Anti-Masons have elected only seven members of Assembly, out of something like a hundred. The Regency papers have reduced the National Republican members elected to three.—Two of these, we fear, are doubtful; so that our friend JOHN A. KING, Esq. of Queens county, will have the exclusive honor of representing our party in the House of Assembly. We could not have a better man. We hope he will bear his honors meekly; and since we disapprove of caucussing, and there can, in the present situation of affairs, be no division in our ranks in the Legislature, we trust he will not allow himself to caucus with himself upon any subject. Old house-wives say, that if you put hawk's feathers into a feather bed, they will eat up all the other feathers, without multiplying themselves. We leave the application to those who can best understand it.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	5½§
black salts	3†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Blscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	5½†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8§
Cheese	6†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14a14½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 23†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4 12½*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a6½†	pkd. mess, bhl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½ a 4¾§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¾a7¼*
mack'l.	6½a10†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$2 37§
corn	28§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	12†	leaf,	3†
½ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$130§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¾a2½†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6a6½§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$115§	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun	$95§	new	30a31†
rolled	110§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$33 a 35§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

A CARD.—The subscriber has the honor of informing the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening a School for teaching the French and German languages, if a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained. The undersigned flatters himself that, from his perfect knowledge of those languages, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The undersigned has likewise the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen that he will teach RIDING scientifically; and, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, he will erect a riding house for that purpose. Reference to be made to Messrs. William M'Knight, Charles L. Volz, and Charles Von Bonnhorst. Terms to be made known by those gentlemen, and by the subscriber himself. CHARLES UNRUH.

November 22, 1831.—3t*

PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of the directions contained in the last will and testament of Thomas Wilson, late of the county of Allegheny, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of December next, all that tract or parcel of Land, situate on the Monongahela river, in Elizabeth township, and adjoining lands of Samuel Wilie, John M'Connell, and others, containing about 140 acres, 70 or 80 acres cleared, of which a considerable portion is *Bottom Land*. There is a good orchard, a two story log house, a double barn, a convenient tenant house, and other buildings, on the premises. There is upwards of 30 acres of Bottom Land on this tract. The road leading from M'Keesport to Elizabethtown runs through the Land. An indisputable title will be given. *Terms, one third cash*, balance in two annual payments.

FREDERICK ROADS, Admr.
Cum testamento annexo.

Elizabeth township, Nov. 11.—wts

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

JOHN D. DAVIS,
Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to his New Warehouse, No. 38 Water street and No. 78 Front street, where he offers for sale, at the lowest market prices, a *General Assortment of PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.*, among which are the following, viz:—

50 tons Juniata Iron, assorted;
10 do. Common do. do.
250 Kegs Juniata Nails and Brads, assorted;
5 Tons Pig and Bar Lead;
7 do. Bacon;
30 Hhds. prime Ky. Leaf Tobacco;
40 Bales do. do. do.
100 Kegs manufactured do.
30 Boxes do. do.
100 do. Shaving Soap;
150 Bags Rio and Havanna Coffee;
50 Barrels first quality N. O. Sugar;
50 do. No. 2 Mackerel;
20 do. do. 3 do.
12 do. N. O. Molasses;
5 Tons Logwood;
10 Bags Pepper;
10 do. Pimento;
200 Reams Wrapping Paper;
150 do. Writing do.
50 do. Printing do.
60 Spanish Hides;
20 Bales first quality Tennessee Cotton;
15 Bbls. Cranberries;
100 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
25 do. Assorted Glassware;
400 lbs. Lambs' Wool;
50 Boxes Spanish Segars;
100 do. Superior Common do.
200 do. Melee do.

A quantity of Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Patent Buckets, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Wheel Irons, Blacksmith's Vices, English and American Steel, White and Red Lead, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

November 22—7t

PITTSBURGH WIRE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Factory is now in operation, and they are manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, WIRE of Superior Quality, which they will furnish, bright or annealed, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders will be thankfully received, and supplied with punctuality and despatch, either at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108 Second street, or at the Factory. EICHBAUM & Co.

☞ *Wanted, two or three Wire Drawers*, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Two Apprentices will be taken to the Wire Drawing, if application be made soon.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1831.—3m.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

J. SHIDLE'S

Paper Hangings Factory,

LOWER END OF PENN STREET.

THE subscriber would inform the public, generally, that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has made arrangements by which he will receive the latest patterns of Paper Hangings, and of the gre

ADDRESS OF THE FRIENDS OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY,

Assembled in Convention at New York,
OCTOBER 26, 1831.

Fellow Citizens: A numerous delegation from several states in the Union have convened in the city of New York, representing great national interests, which they are anxious, by the most efficient means, to defend and support. In addressing themselves to the people of the United States, they invoke their candid attention to several topics of great national importance, without assuming any authority ultimately to decide them; conscious that their reasonings and opinions can have, and ought to have, no other influence or force than belongs to their truth and soundness.

A system of laws imposing duties for the encouragement and protection of domestic industry, upon the faith of which a large portion of the people of this country have invested their property and given a new direction to their labor, and with a continuance of which are completely identified all their hopes of maintenance for themselves and their families, has been recently denounced as "distinguished by every characteristic which may define a tyranny the most odious." The entire abolition of this system, vitally involving the interests of Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Merchants, and all the laboring classes, has been demanded in a tone that offers no hope of condition or compromise. A submission to such a demand, with or without the consent of those who must be the victims, would be marked by such scenes of ruin and despair, as no one, not blinded by the strongest passions of our nature, could witness without compunction.

We address ourselves, then, to the enlightened patriotism of our citizens in every part of the Union; and we earnestly entreat them to accompany us in the examination which we propose to make of the arguments and statements recently put forth; appealing to their high sense of duty and calm moral courage, to avert the evils that now seem to threaten the prosperity and peace of the country.

Of these topics, the first in order, and gravest in character, respects the constitutional power of Congress to pass the laws which are the subject of complaint.

As a constitutional question, the inquiry is not whether the laws are wise or unwise, whether in their operation they were always equal, or sometimes unequal, or whether individuals may not think them so wide a departure from a just administration of the powers of the government, as to be, in an indefinite and loose sense, inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution. The true and real question is, do they exceed the power of the law-giver, and do they for that reason fail to be obligatory?

We dissent from the notion that laws plainly unconstitutional may yet be so framed as to escape the animadversion of courts of law. If unconstitutional, their true character will either appear on their face or may be made to appear by stating the facts which fasten that character upon them. And if the motives which are supposed to have influenced Congress in their enactments are not facts which may be properly inquired into to give them this character, the reason is, not that Congress has executed an unlawful power, or veiled an unlawful purpose under a general law, but that the general power being given to Congress to pass such laws, the purpose of the law, like its occasion, its duration, or any other part of its character, is constitutionally referred to the discretion of Congress.

The present constitution has been in operation (with a success not more gratifying to ourselves than surprising to the rest of the world) for forty-two years. Twenty-one different Congresses, regularly elected and appointed by the people, and their agents, and the state Legislatures, have successively assembled to enact laws under its authority.—Seven distinguished individuals have been called by the voice of the country to the chair of the Chief Magistracy, all holding and some of them, on various occasions, have exercised the power of giving a negative to such acts of Congress as in their opinion transcended the just limit of legislative authority. During the same period a Supreme Judicial Tribunal has existed, not less distinguished for purity and talent than for dignity and importance, whose high function it properly is to pronounce its solemn judgment on the constitutional extent of the power of Congress, whenever any exercise of that power is complained of, and the case is brought duly before it. Most of these successive Congresses have passed laws, similar in character, in design, and in effect, to the acts complained of; and all of them have unequivocally sanctioned their principle. All these Chief Magistrates, in like manner, have, without doubt or hesitation, recognised the existence of the power; and no question of its validity has been raised in the Judicial Tribunals. It is under this weight of authority, and this length of practice in its favor, and after the investment, upon the faith of it, of a capital probably amounting to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, that a disposition has now sprung up to deny the power altogether, and to propose, if its exercise be persisted in, a resort to such means of redress as threaten the Union.

We cannot but persuade ourselves that before the American People abandon a system of laws, now of long continuance, passed at different times by the constituted authorities, with a full approbation of the whole country, and especially before they break up their Government and return to a state of anarchy, on the ground that such are unconstitutional, they will give to that question a very careful and serious consideration.

Before proceeding to express the general views entertained on this important subject by the members of this convention, it is not altogether uninteresting to inquire how far admissions or concessions have been made by those who deny the existence of the power, notwithstanding the general and positive terms in which that denial is expressed.

It seems to us, indeed, that the plain object of the constitution, and the strong reason of the case, have driven those who deny the power, even upon their own mistaken view of its source, into the necessity of making admissions which, when made, leave no ground for their argument. They deny that Congress can rightfully lay duties for the sole or the main purpose of encouraging manufactures: but they admit, at the same time, that Congress may lay duties for revenue, and that, in laying such duties, it may so arrange them as incidentally to give protection to manufactures. They admit, too, that Congress may lay duties not designed for revenue, but designed to countervail the injurious regulations of foreign powers. Are not these concessions inconsistent with the main proposition?—How can it be longer denied that Congress may lay duties for protection, after it is conceded that it may arrange duties with that view? It cannot be true that the power was given for revenue only, and that it ought to be strictly confined to that object, and true, also, that, in selecting subjects of duties, regard may be had to a different object.

An individual in society is the consumer of a particular foreign article; he finds it heavily taxed by duties, while other articles, equally capable for producing revenue, are untaxed. Does it make any difference to him, whether the article necessary to him was seized on as the main purpose of the law, with the sole object of protection, or whether it was only *incidentally selected* in order to favor the manufacturer, while the commodities consumed by his neighbors, though equally fit subjects for a tax for revenue, are passed over in this incidental arrangement? Will not every ingenuous mind at once agree, that if the power to lay duties was conferred on Congress for the sole purpose of revenue, it is a violation of its trust to mingle any other purpose with that, as much as it would be to substitute an entire new purpose for it? Congress cannot look with one glance to revenue, and the other to protection, if the constitution limit its power to revenue alone. When it is thus said that protection is a fit object to be regarded, *incidentally*, in laying duties, but that the general purpose must still be revenue, who shall inform us how much, in the motives of Congress, must be the main purpose of revenue, and how much may be the incidental purpose of protection? How high may the incidental object rise, and the law be yet constitutional? or at what point will it have approached so near the main, or the only object of the duty, as to render the law void?

It may be answered, possibly, that the admission goes no farther than this: that when Congress has already resolved to lay duties, then it may, as a subsequent resolution, resolve to lay them on such a selection of articles as shall best favor manufactures. But would not such a subsequent resolution be wholly aside from the exercise of a mere revenue power? Would it not be a clear imposition of duties for protection? And might it not lead to the same consequences, since, under this admitted power of selection and arrangement, the whole burden of the government might be laid with a direct view to protection merely.

The other admission, that is, that Congress may lay duties *to countervail the commercial relations of other states*, seems to us still more decisive.—This concedes, at once, that the power to lay duties is not a mere revenue power; for here is one admitted case, in which it may properly be exercised, which has no relation to revenue. Yet this is no particular or specified power. The constitution no more points out this, as being a proper object, than it points out protection. If it be provided for at all, it is because it is embraced in the general words of the grant. It is there, or it is no where. Laws laying duties to countervail the regulations of other states, are regulations of trade. They are not only *like* laws of protection, but they are emphatically, *themselves laws of protection*. They have usually no other end or design than to protect the manufactures or other interests of our own citizens from the effect of unequal competition or monopoly on the part of other nations. Congress, then, upon this admission, may lay duties with the single object of encouraging certain descriptions of domestic employment or industry; and it remains for those who concede this, and yet deny the general power, to show how it is, that Congress has power, in its discretion, to protect some classes of industry, and no power, in the same discretion and by the same means, to protect others. But the admission goes still farther. It not only furnishes an analogy for the case in argument, but meets and covers that identical case. The laws so much opposed, and whose constitutional validity is so loudly denied, are themselves no other than so many acts passed *to countervail the injurious commercial regulations of foreign states.*

The United States have not been the first to reject the theory of free trade. They have not originated a system of protection; far otherwise. At the very moment they had succeeded to throw off their colonial bondage, and had established their own independence, they found that their condition, so far as respected Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures, was but partially bettered by the change, because they found the ports of the leading states of Europe shut against their ships and against their products. They offered free trade to all nations; but the nations, with one accord, rejected their offer. The subjects of other states were protected, as against them, by the laws of other states; but *they* were protected against nobody. It is undeniably true, that this condition of things was one of the very causes which led to the adoption of the present government. It is unquestionable, as matter of historic record, that one strong motive for forming and establishing the present constitution was to organize a government that should possess the power of countervailing these foreign regulations by adequate measures, and thereby protecting the labor and industry of the people of the country. Countervailing laws were accordingly passed at the very first session of the first Congress; others have been passed at various times since; one and all, they partake of the same character; they are all countervailing laws, rendered expedient and necessary by the policy pursued by other nations. The Republic is now composed of thirteen millions of people; all the principal products of eight or nine of these thirteen millions are, at this moment, shut out from the great market of consumption abroad, either by absolute prohibition or by high duties; and it is to meet this state of things, it is to countervail these foreign regulations, so injurious to us, it is to place ourselves on some footing of equality, it is to rescue the labor of the American people from an inferiority, a subjection, at once dishonorable and burdensome, at once degrading to its character, while it increases its toils, that those very laws were originally passed, have all along continued, and now exist. They are, therefore, countervailing laws, and no other, in every just sense of these terms.

Having made these remarks on what is conceded by those who deny the power of Congress to protect manufactures, and on the effect of that concession, we proceed to present the view which this meeting entertains on the general constitutional question.

By the constitution Congress has power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises."—It has power also "to regulate commerce with foreign nations."

The power to lay duties is accompanied by one express qualification or limitation, which is, "that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States." The power to regulate commerce has its limitation also, which is that no regulation of commerce shall give preference to the ports of one state over those of another; and there is another limitation, which may apply to both clauses, namely, that no export duty shall ever be laid.

Here, then, is a grant of power in broad and general terms, but with certain specific limitations, carefully expressed. But neither of these limitations applies, in any manner, to that exercise of the power which is now under consideration.—Neither of them, nor any other clause or word in the whole constitution, manifests the slightest intention to restrain the words so as to prohibit Congress from laying duties for protection. The attempt is nothing less than to add a restriction which the constitution has omitted. Who has authority to add this? If other restrictions had been intended, they would have been expressed. When the business of limitation was before the convention, what was omitted was as much an exercise of intention as what was expressed. It stated all the restraints on Congress which it intended; and to impose others now would be, not to interpret the constitution, but to change it; not to construe the existing instrument, but to make another.

The words of the grant being general, to lay duties and to regulate commerce, their meaning is to be ascertained by reference to the common use and import of language. No unusual signification is to be given to the terms, either to restrain or enlarge their import. Congress, in its discretion, is to lay duties and to regulate trade for all the objects and purposes for which duties are ordinarily laid and trade ordinarily regulated. If such a thing was never before heard of, as laying duties and regulating trade with a view to encourage manufactures, then it might be said that the convention did not contemplate such an exercise of the power by Congress. But it was perfectly known to the convention and to the people of this country, that one leading object with all governments, in laying duties and regulating trade, was, and for a long time had been, the encouragement of manufactures. This was emphatically true of England, whose language the convention spoke, and whose legal and legislative phraseology was theirs also. Every leading state of Europe was, at that moment, regulating its commerce for purposes of this nature. Such a purpose, indeed, had been long sought to be accomplished by some of the states themselves, by their own relations of trade. Massachusetts had attempted it, New York had attempted it, Virginia had attempted it, and we believe other states had done the same. How ineffectual all their attempts were, for want of union and a general system, was soon seen and felt, by the whole country; but they show to what ends and to what uses the power to regulate trade was understood to extend. But not only in other nations, and in the states, before the adoption of the present constitution, as we shall have occasion to show hereafter, but in the United States since, and in the administration of this very constitution, regulations have been made, in almost innumerable instances, with no view to revenue, but with a sole and exclusive regard to protection.

If our understanding of the constitution be not according to its true meaning, that instrument has been grossly violated from the very beginning.—What are all the registry acts; what the bounties on the fisheries, but so many avowed efforts to protect American Industry, under the power of regulating trade? On what foundation does the whole system of the coasting-trade stand? The American ship-builder and ship-owner has enjoyed from the first, and we think properly, not only protection in that trade, but the monopoly of it.—He shuts out all foreign competition, and he does so on the ground that the public good is promoted by giving him this advantage. We think he is right in asking this, and the Government right in granting it. Yet this is not free trade: it is preference;—it is *protection*, and protection of a manufacture under the power to regulate trade. The laws giving the protection to the manufacture and the use of ships may be wise, and laws protecting other manufactures may be unwise. But the first cannot be constitutional and the latter not constitutional. If there be power for one, there is power for both. Both are drawn from the same grant, and both operate by the same general means, and both regard the same object, the protection, namely, of American labor against foreign capital and competition. If it be said that the navigation act is founded in national policy, and that it is essential to national defence and national independence, we admit it. But we answer, in the first place, that Congress could not exercise a power not granted, merely because it might be useful or necessary: and, in the second place, we say that the same remark is true of the policy of protecting manufactures. That policy, also, is essential to national independence. Iron, hemp, and clothing for sailors and soldiers, are not less indispensable to national defence than ships and seamen. Not only in the general use of language, then, does the power of laying duties and regulating trade extend to the protection, by the use of such means, of domestic manufactures, but such has been the constant interpretation of the constitution itself.

We think, indeed, that when a general power is given to Congress by the constitution of the United States, in plain and unambiguous words, their acts are constitutional and valid if they are within the scope of the granted power; and that, in considering the validity of the law, the motives of the legislature can never be investigated. Having granted the power, with such limits expressed as were thought proper, its exercise, within those limits, is left to the discretion of Congress.

What is the true character of the opposite doctrine? It is that the constitutionality of a law depends, not on its provisions and enactments, but on the motives of those who passed it. Is not such a notion new? How are we to ascertain the motives of a Legislature? By private inquiry; by public examination; by conjecture? The law may be passed on mixed motives: some members voting for revenue; some for protection: or one house may act with one view, and the other house with another. What will be the character of such a law?

According to this new theory, if the motives be constitutional then the act is, if the motives be unconstitutional then the act is unconstitutional also. It follows, therefore, that a law passed by one Congress may be constitutional, which, if passed by another, though in the same words, would be unconstitutional. Besides, on this theory a law may be unconstitutional for its omissions as well as its enactments; because, in laying duties, articles may be omitted as well as articles inserted, from a design to favor manufactures.

We may pursue this inquiry a step farther.

In order to ascertain whether an act were passed *primarily* for revenue, the construing power must be authorised to inquire whether that revenue be *necessary*. For if it be conceded that Congress has a constitutional power to raise an indefinite amount of revenue, such a concession will cover any system of imposts that may ever be adopted. The right to raise more revenue than the expenses of government require, implies the exercise of a power to tax under circumstances in which the raising of revenue cannot be a primary purpose, but in which a purpose to protect industry, or, in other words, what has been called the incidental object, may be rendered, in effect, the principal object of the tax, although veiled under the revenue power. For these reasons we say it follows as an inevitable consequence, under this view of the source of the protective power, that the constitutionality of any system of imposts, professing to be directed to revenue, must depend upon the fact whether that revenue be *necessary* to the government or not.

The statement of such a consequence is sufficient to show what endless difficulties must embarrass the operations of the government in defining the limits of this incidental protection, which has been alleged to be the only protection that the constitution allows, and of itself affords, what we conceive to be, an unanswerable argument against referring the right to protect industry exclusively to that clause of the constitution which authorises Congress to lay imposts for the purposes of revenue.

To determine whether any proposed amount of revenue be necessary, would, in a great number of cases, prove a fruitful source of vexations and unprofitable controversy. One party, conceiving it wise to improve the face of their territory with expensive roads and canals, to provide fortifications and the munitions of war, and to accumulate treasure in the expectation of national difficulties, would find good reason to maintain that a *large* revenue was indispensable to the nation. With this party a high and burdensome rate of imposts, fully adequate to the most extensive protection of manufactures that has been asked for, would be a constitutional application of the revenue power. Another party, more thrifty in their policy, holding that the expenditures of the government should be graduated to the lowest practicable scale of economy, would contend that nothing should be raised by duties above the ordinary supplies necessary for the pay of the public agents. With this class, all the excess, above the sum that they might hold to be necessary, would be the fruit of an unconstitutional tax. Who should judge between these conflicting opinions? If such were the limits upon the power of Congress, it would be true, as has been said, that there might be acts in violation of the constitution which would elude the notice of the judicial tribunals; but the evident absurdity of subjecting the right to exercise fundamental powers to so vague and intangible a standard of interpretation, furnishes one of the most satisfactory proofs that no such intention existed in the minds of those who framed our constitution.

Pursuing the investigation, it will be found that the difficulty attending this notion of the source of the protecting power does not end with the impracticability of determining upon the *necessity* of revenue. It goes still deeper. It is affirmed, and no doubt with truth, that a reduction of duties upon the necessaries or customary luxuries of a nation, frequently increase the revenue. In such an event the defenders of the position that the power of Congress is limited to the supply of a necessary revenue, will find themselves unexpectedly put in possession of a surplus income which, according to the assumed principle, they had no right to raise; and it will be apparent that the people will be even more taxed than they were before; for the duty having been rendered productive of a larger amount of revenue to the Government, a greater aggregate sum will have been taken from the pockets of the people; and it will then be found that Congress, instead of lessening the public burthens by their reduction of duties, will have only been encouraging the consumption of a greater quantity of the taxed article. A large consumption with a small tax being, in this case, more than equivalent to a small consumption with a large tax. And thus, in spite of all the precautions which the most scrupulous guardians of the constitution may exercise, the public functionaries, against their will and with the most conscientious desire to avoid infractions of the law, will oftentimes be fated to discover that they have produced unconstitutional results. The only remedy for which would seem to be to abandon this intractable mode of taxation by imposts, and resort to direct taxes upon the people.

As long, however, as such results may follow the reduction of duties, it will be seen that a system which merely increases the consumption of imported commodities without diminishing the revenue, will be, in effect, the adoption of a policy for the encouragement of *foreign industry*. And we might here pause and ask, whether it can be supposed that the founders of our government intended to give a power to Congress to adopt a scheme of policy directed to the encouragement of *foreign labor* by a scale of low duties, without also allowing to that body a right, when they found it convenient, to encourage *domestic industry* by a higher scale of duties? Let those who answer this question in the affirmative, show some reason for the opinion that the convention which framed the constitution should set more value upon a power to encourage foreign industry, under any possible necessity to exercise it, than upon a similar power to encourage and protect our own.

We think we have said enough to indicate the pernicious tendencies of the doctrine, sustained by many eminent citizens of our land, which ascribes the right to protect domestic manufactures, solely to the revenue power conferred by the constitution upon Congress: and have demonstrated that this error, if adopted, must lead the public functionaries into practical embarrassments entirely irreconcileable with a wholesome administration of the laws.

(To be continued.)

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1831

☞The letter from Brownsville shall appear in our next. We are pleased to learn that the citizens of that thriving town are disposed to urge the Legislature to make the necessary improvements in the Monongahela river. We are fully convinced that there is no proposed improvement in the State, of equal importance, which can be made at so moderate an expense.

ADDRESS OF THE TARIFF CONVENTION.—We were so alarmed by the length of this valuable document, that we at once concluded not to publish it. Subsequent reflection, after a careful perusal, has induced us to change our original determination: we therefore insert a moderate portion of it to-day, and will give the residue in the two succeeding papers. This address has been, and perhaps justly, pronounced to be the ablest document which has appeared upon the subject.

On the 22d of February last, the ice in the Ohio and Monongahela rivers moved so as to permit the commencement of navigation for the season. Since that day nine months have elapsed, and during this time navigation has continued without interruption.

On the 15th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States, at Pittsburgh, viz:

A. Brackenridge,	B. Darlington,
Abishai Way,	John Towne,
Samuel Thompson,	Isaac Lightner,
Wm. M'Knight,	Charles Avery,
George Boggs,	William Bell,
Michael Allen.	

And, at a meeting on the 21st instant, A. BRACKENRIDGE was unanimously re-elected President.

Reduced Duties do not always affect prices to consumers. The duty on coffee was lately reduced three cents per pound; on molasses five cents per gallon, and on salt five cents per bushel—but coffee has been worth about two cents, molasses five cents, and salt ten cents more, than in the last year. It is scarcity or supply that mainly affects price—800,000 bales of American cotton will sell for more money than 1,000,000, and 25,000 hhds. Maryland tobacco for more than 30,000 hhds. But when more is produced than the market will freely take—and the price *per pound* declines,—the *laws of trade* are set aside by "bitterness and cursings" of the—tariff, as the author of every evil. If the south will "nullificate" *quantity*, there will be no reason to complain of price!—*Niles.*

Instructions, signed by upwards of 500 citizens, of Bedford county, Tennessee, have been sent to their Representatives in the Legislature, directing them to vote in favor of re-chartering the United States Bank with certain modifications: such as an enlargement of its capital, and permitting the state to subscribe for stock.

Occultation.—Early in the evening of Friday, December 9th, the beautiful planet Jupiter, will, with all his satellites, appear to the inhabitants of the United States, to be eclipsed by the moon, under circumstances the most favorable to observation. A phenomenon, which it is hoped, will not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

The Immersion will take place on the dark, and the Emersion on the enlightened side of the moon.

An occultation of this planet is of very rare occurrence; the last that was observed in this country, happened in the autumn of 1820, and another is not to be expected for many years.—*Poulson.*

CENSUS OF 1830.

The number of inhabitants in the United States according to this census is as follows:—

Free white persons,	10,526,368
Free colored persons,	319,467
Slaves.	2,010,572
Total,	12,856,407

South Carolina and Louisiana have more slaves than free persons. South Carolina has 31 slaves to 26 free persons, Louisiana 11s. to 10f. Georgia 21s. to 39f. North Carolina 1s. to 2f. Alabama 12s. to 19f. Virginia 46s. to 74f. &c. About one sixth of the people in this land of liberty are slaves!!

The population of the six New England states is 1,964,605; of New York 1,913,603; of Pennsylvania 1,347,572; Virginia 1,211,266; Ohio 937,679. New York contains more free persons than these four states united—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Bemis's Heights.—The farm on Bemis's Heights which was the scene of the battle commonly called the battle of Saratoga, in 1777, is advertised for sale. It is in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, and owned by Messrs. Smith & Willard, of Albany. It contains 250 acres, upland and meadow, well cultivated land, except 50 acres, which are covered with young wood. It is crossed by the canal.—*Poulson.*

Post Offices were first established in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581; in Germany, 1461; in the Turkish dominions, 1749; regulated by Parliament, and made general in England, 1656; and in Scotland, 1685.

British Iron Manufactures.—The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable source in England, to a house in this city: the contents at the present time are especially deserving notice.—*U. S. Gazette.*

At a meeting of the British iron masters, held on the 10th August, 1831. It was resolved,

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the quantity of iron made, has for some time exceeded and still does exceed the demand.

2d. That the consequence of such excess has been so to reduce the price of iron, that it has ceased to remunerate the iron masters for the capital employed.

3d. That to restore the trade to a sound and healthy state, it is the opinion of this meeting, that a diminution of the make of iron should be effected to the extent of 25 per cent. on the quantity produced by each works, when in full operation, and that such diminution should continue for the space of twelve months.

4th. That it should be recommended to the makers of iron in the respective districts of South Waler, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, to appoint committees equitably to arrange the make of the respective works, *so that the said reduction of 25 per cent. may be effected*, and that the committees so formed communicate with each other, and report to the chairman of the present meeting; when the object is effected—which report, it is requested, may be made by the 21st September next, so that he may call a general meeting of trade, to determine on future proceedings.

It is stated to us upon authority not to be doubted, that a single house in England, concerned entirely in the iron trade, and especially in the shipment of bar iron to this country, has recently failed for *one million pounds sterling.*

Cotton goods, to the value of 1,348,183 dollars, at their present diminished prices, were exported last year. The exports of the current year will much exceed that sum.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

NEW EDITION OF GREGORY'S PRACTICE.—*HOGAN & CO.*, Booksellers, 73 Wood street, have just published the *third* edition of "Gregory's Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic;" from the *Last London Edition:* with numerous additions and amendments. In two volumes 8vo.

HOGAN & CO. have also just received the following New Works:——*The Friend;* a Series of Essays, by S. T. Coleridge.——*Memoir of Sebastian Cabot.*——*Jacqueline of Holland;* by T. C. Grattan.——*Ford's Plays,* in 2 vols.——*Working Man's Companion,* vol. 2.——*T. Moore's Life of Sir E. Fitzgerald.* 2 vols.——*Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative,* in 3 volumes, &c. &c. &c.
November 25—3t

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
Volume VIII.—Number 4.

CONTENTS.—Economical and Delicate Balance; Thorp's Improved Running Cap Spinner.

Franklin Institute.—Report of the Committee on Water Power; Papers respecting Explosions in Steam Boilers; Report of a Committee on Steam Boats: Circular Letter from the Committee; Reply of Dr. Thomas Cooper and others; Letter and Queries; Reply of Dr. Thomas Cooper; do. Frederick Graff; do. Jacob Perkins; Letter of Col. Long to the Committee of the Institute; Monthly Meeting; Smelting Iron Ore with Anthracite; Hare's Observations on Blasting Rocks; Secure Fastening for Door Knobs.

American Patents.—List of Patents for June, with Remarks by the Editor.

English Patents.—For Manufacturing Hanging Paper, Cobb's; for improvements in Piano Fortes, Dettmer's; for making Cylinders of Iron or Steel, Horton's; for Improvements in Chimneys, Smith's; for Gas for Illumination, Donovan's; for Protectors for Horses' Legs, Rotch's; for Boats and other Vessels, Church's; Economical Oven for Baking and Distilling; on using Surcharged Steam: on the Engines used on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road; on the Patent Law of England: Comparison between Wrought and Cast Iron for Rail Roads; on Tempering Metallic Wires for Chronometers; Hold Fast for Carpenters; Meteorological Observations; Notice to Subscribers.

☞Subscriptions received by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street. Nov. 25, 1831.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the Subscriber, on Friday night, 17th instant, DAVID L. MURDOCK, an indented apprentice to the Carpenter and Bellows Making Business. He is about 19 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high.—The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice, so that the subscriber may get him again. The public are cautioned against harbouring him, or giving him employment, under the penalty of the law, as I am determined to prosecute to the full extent thereof. THOS. FINK.
Nov. 25, 1831.—3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors—that the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of December next, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged. ARCHIBALD PORTER,
Of Noblestown, Laborer.
Nov. 25, 1831.—3t*

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831—6mF

300 PAIRS Caoutchouc or Gum Elastic SHOES, for sale at No. 73 Market street—High Quartered and Thick Soled—Selected expressly for the Retail Trade of Pittsburgh, by GEO. ALBREE.
November 18, 1831.—3mw.

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.
PRIZE LIST OF THE U. C. LOTTERY.
COOK again triumphant!!—Continuation of the most splendid and astonishing luck at the "Prize Selling Office."

I again have the pleasure to inform my patrons, that the usual success has attended adventurers who had the good fortune to purchase their tickets at the right place.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery.
Class No. 23, for 1831—Fortunate Nos.
36, 48, 18, 34, 2, 40, 21, 45, 57.

Numbers 18, 36, 48, the Grand Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! was sold to a gentleman from abroad: he purchased it at the counter in Pittsburgh, and is invited to call and receive the Cash.

There are several Splendid Schemes now before the public, to which I respectfully invite the attention of all adventurers. Orders from any part of the United States promply executed. Address GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞Every description of Gold purchased at this Office. Nov. 25, 1831.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, JR. & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH ST'S,
Have on hand and will constantly keep a supply of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS; PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

WHICH they will sell, wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms.—Country Merchants and others are invited to call.
November 8, 1831—w2mo

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

231 ACRES OF FIRST RATE UPLAND, lying on the old road from Pittsburgh to Washington. There is about 120 acres of cleared land, in good repair. The contemplated railroad passes through the improvements. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to examine for themselves. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county, Pa.
JOHN M'FARLANE.
September 20—iw3mo

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,
Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at public sale, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract of Land formerly owned by Samuel M'Cord, situate on the Franklin road, about three miles from Pittsburgh, containing eighty-seven acres, about sixty of which are cleared; on which are erected a square log house and barn, a good well, and a good orchard. Terms made known at sale.
JOHN SAMPLE,
WM. DIEHL,
Oct 25—w6t Ex'rs of Sam'l M'Cord

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the subscriber for professional services, for a longer period than six months, are requested to settle their accounts before the first of January next.
JAMES R. SPEER.
November 4, 1831—w7t.

LEAF TOBACCO.
22 HHDS. KENTUCKY TOBACCO, of the best quality, for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov 4 Corner of Wood and Front st's

☞*Auction and Commission House.*☜

JOSEPH T. DWYER & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the above business in the stand formerly occupied by S. Seay & Co., east side public square, within a few doors of the City Hotel. In soliciting a share of public patronage, they give every assurance that their best exertions shall be given to promote the interests of those who intrust goods to their care, and by their promptness in every respect, they hope on trial to merit entire confidence. They will be at times prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.
Nashville, November 11—eow3t

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 31 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
May 13, 1831—w1y

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

NOTICE.—Thomas Fink having made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to the said Fink are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the first of January next, otherwise legal means must be taken to enforce payment. The terms of the assignment may be seen by calling on either of the subscribers. THOMAS SAMPLE,
Nov 11—w1J JOHN LEECH.

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 99 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No.* 51 *Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*. Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1832.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have just received the following Splendid British Annuals—

1. *Ackerman's Forget-Me-Not*—A Christmas, New Year's, and Birth Day Present: embellished with twelve finished Engravings.

2. *The Winter's Wreath;* with twelve elegant Engravings.

3. *Ackerman's Juvenile Forget-Me-Not;* with ten Engravings. Nov. 18, 1831.—4t.

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cognac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF
PHANTASMAGORA,
AT THE
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM!
S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at 8 o'clock. Nov 8—tf

STRAY COW.—Came to the Farm of the Subscriber, in Pitt township, adjoining land of William Stewart, some time ago, a small reddish brindle cow; white in her face around her horns; some white spots on her legs; had on a small bell when she first came, but has since lost it: about six years old. JAMES SUTCH.

November 18, 1831.—3t*

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron:

And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—ly

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER.

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 *South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.*

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

FLAX-SEED WANTED—For which the highest price in cash will be paid, at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, Nov 1—w3t

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LETTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 15 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.

Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash. Feb. 25—tf

WANTED,
At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader, consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York. Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9 No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh. October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Northern Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESS, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. Pittsburgh, December 25, 1830—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names of the manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1		
Camden	1	Potisville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	¼ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
Canton	2	Canada	4
		Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Lonisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 3D DECEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,160	3,160
12		1,000	12,000
10		500	5,000
20		300	6,000
74		150	11,100
50		60	3,000
100		50	5,000
100		40	4,000
200		30	6,000
1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 tickets,			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Nov. 22

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,160	3,160
12		1,000	12,000
10		500	5,000
20		300	6,000
74		150	11,100
50		60	3,000
100		50	5,000
100		40	4,000
200		30	6,000
1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 tickets,			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
November 22, 1831.

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1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 Tickets			$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Quarters,	$2 50
Halves,	5 00	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 *Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000. Nov. 22, 1831.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINDY.